

COL. DICKINSON DROPS SUIT

IT SAYS HE'LL GO TO LAW WITH FAGAN AGAIN AFTER ELECTION.

Didn't Want Depositions Taken in New York
The Publication of Which Might Injure
the Party's Chances—But They're Taken
Nevertheless, Despite a Court Order.

The suit for \$100,000 damages for libel brought by Col. Samuel D. Dickinson, Secretary of State of New Jersey, against Mayor Mark M. Fagan of Jersey City because of charges made to Gov. Stokes against Col. Dickinson came to sudden halt yesterday when notice of discontinuance was signed by Supreme Court Justice Arthur F. Pool of New Jersey was served by Edwin R. Walker, counsel for Col. Dickinson, on J. M. Lane of Ziegler & Lane, counsel for Mayor Fagan.

This notice was served at 52 Broadway, where Supreme Court Commissioner Theodore Burdett of Jersey City was taking the depositions of persons outside of the jurisdiction of the New Jersey court who had been subpoenaed by Mayor Fagan. These depositions were being taken in the office of McCarthy & McMahon in room 710.

The taking of testimony was set for 10 o'clock. Just before that time Col. Dickinson's lawyer, Mr. Walker, arrived with papers signed by Justice Reed of Trenton announcing the discontinuance of the suit.

"Commissioner, there is nothing now before you," said Mr. Walker, addressing Commissioner Burdett. "This matter is a surprise," he continued, addressing Justice Lane. "Here are the costs of the suit. Col. Dickinson will issue a statement today. That may also come as a surprise. We will probably meet again."

With that Mr. Walker handed over \$20 in payment of the costs incurred in New Jersey. In view of the fact that Col. Dickinson had made no arrangement to pay the costs of the taking of the depositions in New York, it was understood that the suit came to an end in this city.

Col. Dickinson made this statement in Trenton yesterday:

"As an evidence that the suit was brought in good faith for the purpose of vindicating my character against the libelous attack of Mayor Fagan, I expected, at the time it was begun, that it would be tried at the May term of court. In the meantime, to annoy me, and through the instrumentality of the New York press, the reputation of the Republican party to which I belong, Mayor Fagan's attorneys have given notice of the taking of depositions of parties in New York in the suit, for the purpose of embarrassing me and the Republican party of the cause, but for the real purpose of publishing their statements broadcast in newspapers, leaving me without the power of vindicating myself until the trial of the suit, which would be after the election, thereby rendering the suit a mere waste of time and money."

Such a course can have no other effect than to injure the regular organization of the Republican party, and I am unwilling that I should be made a party to such an injury. I am therefore withdrawing from the suit, and I will begin the suit by the issuance of a new writ immediately after the election.

Mayor Fagan said he was pleased over the discontinuance of the suit. "That's another obstacle out of the way, and I am glad for it gives me more time to push the fight in other directions," he said.

The statements made by Mayor Fagan concerning Col. Dickinson, which caused the suit for libel, were made in a letter to Gov. Stokes in New York after the election. The letter was signed by Col. Dickinson as Secretary of State. The charges not only included an attack on his private life, but accusations of political corruption and a charge of having received a bribe from a foreign power.

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VORYS OFF TO CONNECTICUT

Taft Wants That State of Course, but This Isn't a Trip to Get It.

Arthur I. Vorys, Secretary Taft's political manager, completed his labors yesterday in New York City at the convention of State Insurance Superintendents and expects to leave this morning to visit a friend in Connecticut.

"Of course if I go to the Netherland," said Mr. Vorys, "all of you newspapermen will say that I am going after Connecticut. Of course we want Connecticut. Of course if I go there it will be politics talked and yet that is not the primary cause of my proposed visit."

New York State? Well, that will be all right at the proper time. Have I seen ex-Gov. Black or Herbert Parsons? Oh, no. It wasn't necessary for me to see them. I saw them yesterday. What do I think of Hughes? Well, he seems to be getting along pretty well, and if the people of this State get behind him the politicians of this State will have to follow him. But it is a long way off to the national convention yet. We are all scoring up at the moment, but you may set it down as a fact that Taft has the pole.

I would rather talk insurance on this visit than politics, anyway. I have had a long talk with Otto Kelsey, State Superintendent of Insurance for New York, and I believe he will make good. He strikes me as a good man and one who will run the Insurance Department of his State as it ought to be run. I have never yet quite understood why the attack was made upon Mr. Kelsey. Still I am not very well acquainted with the politics of the State of New York, and anything I say must be taken with a grain of salt."

Mr. Vorys is State Superintendent of Insurance for Ohio and has held the place under four Governors—Bucknell, Herrick, Johnson and Harris. He is a Republican, and a Democrat who held the office for a short time, dying within a few months after his inauguration, but shortly after his inauguration he took office as that even he believed through his term he would not remove Mr. Vorys as State Superintendent of Insurance, for the reason that "Vorys knew his business."

Mr. Vorys had a long talk with Henry W. Taft, Secretary Taft's brother, and they went over the Republican situation in New York. Mr. Vorys afterward got the idea that eventually the New York delegation to the Republican national convention next year would split up between Nathan Bay Scott and Secretary Taft. The unit rule is not in vogue in the Republican party as it is in the Democratic party.

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SUNDAY BALL BILL OUTCRY

"O GOD, BLAST IT," PRAYS DR. IGLEHART BEFORE THE MAYOR.

Dr. Wilson Reminds His Honor of Jeremiah, Who Made Israel to Sin—Mayor Will Probably Veto the Bill Because of Unconventional Definition of an Amateur.

The public hearing given yesterday by Mayor McClellan on the Mooney Sunday baseball bill brought a large number of clergymen to the City Hall, and the fervor with which they besought the Mayor to reject the measure gave the Mayor the liveliest time he has had this year.

Rev. Dr. P. C. Iglehart, who appeared yesterday on the behalf of the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, called upon the Almighty to blast the bill.

"O God, blast it, I pray," he implored, and he went on to say to the Mayor: "Vast numbers of people are watching to see how you will consider this bill and they are hoping that you will veto it. It is not fun those who are behind the bill want."

From Orchard, who was paid for doing murder, to these people who want money for Sunday baseball playing. Real amateurs may play on Sunday under the existing law."

Many other clergymen also urged that the bill was a mere subterfuge to allow the playing of professional ball in this city on Sunday. The Rev. Dr. Preston of Brooklyn said the bill was designed to make the Sabbath law and we ought to obey his law."

Mr. Hallenbeck, president of the Kings County Sunday Observance Society, cried: "These people are asking you to set aside the law of God. The Lord God Almighty made the Sabbath law and we ought to obey his law." Mr. Hallenbeck also told the Mayor that Pharaoh had been punished with plagues for violating the Sabbath law, and if the Mooney bill was passed this city would be punished with the plague of Sunday baseball.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson of Brooklyn also urged the Mayor to reject the bill. "There was a King named Jeroboam, who forfeited the love of the Almighty and lost his kingdom when he made Israel to sin, and we ought to obey his law." Mr. Wilson also told the Mayor that Pharaoh had been punished with plagues for violating the Sabbath law, and if the Mooney bill was passed this city would be punished with the plague of Sunday baseball.

When it came to the turn of the supporters of the measure, Thomas H. Evers, a lawyer of Brooklyn, said that the ministers had not made out a case against the playing of amateur baseball on Sunday. He said that the bill was designed for the playing of Sunday ball for money.

"I want to ask," he exclaimed, "if there is any one of those ministers here who would preach the Gospel on Sundays if it was not for the stipend he gets?"

Yes, yes, shouted the several ministers in unison, and so loud that the Mayor had to use his gavel. Mr. Evers went on to plead for the signing of the bill on the ground that it gave an opportunity for young men to play and see baseball on the only day they had free from their work.

While admitting that the bill permitted the charging of admission money to their games, and the men of the bill in order to pay the expenses of the clubs and players.

Luke D. Stapleton made a similar argument. The young men who played baseball on Sunday were not rich, he said, and it was only right that they should be permitted to charge an admission fee to their games to meet the cost of their uniforms, equipments and the rent of the field.

It is understood that the Mayor will veto the bill. It provides that amateurs may play baseball matches on Sunday before 12 o'clock in the afternoon and that they may charge admission to their games. What Mayor McClellan mostly objects to is the definition of an amateur. The bill provides that the player shall be regarded as an amateur, even though he should play for money on Sunday if he earns his living by some other vocation the other six days of the week.

"Under that construction," the Mayor said, "Kid McCoy might claim to be an amateur boxer if he fought only on Sunday."

Mayor McClellan also referred to a decision by Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court that the police could not interfere with the playing of baseball on Sunday by amateurs, that is by teams that did not seek to make money out of their matches. Mr. McClellan is inclined to believe that there is no need for additional legislation because the law already permits Sunday playing by bona fide amateurs.

BLUE SUNDAY IN TENTH AVE.

Story of Propaganda by a Converted Shopkeeper.

Six Tenth avenue shopkeepers appeared in West Side police court yesterday in summonses that had been obtained by Samuel Fuchs, who said that he represented the West Side Dry Goods Dealers' Association. The six were told to have violated the excise laws by keeping their dry goods stores open on Sunday.

Keeping a dry goods store open on Sunday has been nothing unusual on the West Side. In fact, almost every store on the West Side has been open on Sunday. It has been open since the days when it was a place where you could get wet goods if they knew where to go. Anyway, not long ago on merchant who had kept open for a good many years—so those who were haled to court—joined the church, and after that his store was closed on Sunday. Then he went around and asked the other merchants if they would not close. But there were many who said that they would not close on Sunday is not necessarily a day of rest.

"What is the reason that we should close?" they asked.

They were told that it was not right to keep open, but they could not see it that way as long as they saw men coming out of side doors.

A pool of thread or even a new celluloid collar was as much of a necessity to their customers as milk and eggs, to say nothing of delicatessen.

"Get them all to close and we will close," answered the men approached.

Then a couple of private detectives came and reported that there were places where dry goods could be bought on Sunday. And then followed the trip to court.

All but one of the six were discharged with a warning—the other had told the policeman that he could go somewhere and Magistrate Harris fined this shopkeeper \$5.

After it was all over the shopkeepers got their heads together and the result was that they resolved to get up a regular association with counsel and by-law and a regular president, and then to get even with the man or men who had subjected them to the indignity of going to court.

"If we shall not keep open, then why is it that other ones shall sell? There shall be nothing open on the West Side if we can help it," said they.

JURY FOREMAN TO JAIL.

Miller, Who Forged a Check, Helped to Convict Al Adams.

GRAY-FISH

Only Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish Among the June Brides.

Miss Marian Fish and Albert Zabriskie Gray were married yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church, New York City. The bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mr. Gray is a son of Judge John Clinton Gray. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity, performed the ceremony at 4 o'clock, assisted by the Rev. Walter Thompson of Garrison.

The bride was given away by her father. She was attended by her cousin, Miss Janet Fish, daughter of Hamilton Fish, as maid of honor. There were two bridesmaids. Austin Gray assisted as best man and John Clinton Gray, Jr., Henry G. Gray, Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., Henry G. Gray, Charles de Looney, George, Arthur Delano Weiss, Jr., Kenneth F. Budd, E. R. Marvin, John B. Walker, and John B. Walker assisted as groomsmen. The bride wore a white dress with a large bow of white satin ribbon, which fell over the point lace blouse of the skirt.

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"Made a little better than seems necessary" appears to be the way that discriminating business and professional men want their letterheads.

Write your letters on

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Every printer in New York knows about it and will supply your needs.

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HAMPSHIRE PAPER COMPANY, South Hadley Falls, Mass.

LOSS OF NAVY MEN UNSOLVED

NO CLUE TO THE AGENCY THAT DESTROYED LAUNCH.

Admiral Evans Wires the Department That the Launch Is the Fleet Is That a Steamer Ran Down Boat—Hope Abandoned—Dredging for the Bodies Begun.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—No information has been received by the Navy Department to clear up the mystery surrounding the loss of a steam launch from the battleship Minnesota in Hampton Roads and the probable death by drowning of six midshipmen and five enlisted men.

In a telegram received by the Department to-night Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, commanding the fleet to which the Minnesota is attached, acknowledged that he had been unable to get any facts in addition to those reported yesterday, which were entirely lacking in details of the supposed tragedy.

The caps of two midshipmen were found afloat and Admiral Evans asked that the Department inform the families of the six midshipmen and five enlisted men that undoubtedly all those in the launch were lost.

Second Lieut. D. M. Randall of the Marine Corps, who was supposed to have been in the missing launch, is alive and well. He luckily missed the launch and spent the night in a hotel.

The Secretary of the Navy received the following telegram to-night from Rear Admiral Evans:

No more information relative loss Minnesota's officers and men than was reported yesterday.

Launches from fleet dredging bottom without result. Six midshipmen and five men missing as reported yesterday. Opinion in fleet that launch was run down by steamship.

This message was in response to an inquiry sent to Rear Admiral Evans by the Department asking him to report results of search.

Early this morning the Department made public the following despatch received last night from Admiral Evans:

Request that Bureau of Navigation inform next of kin that six officers and five enlisted men previously reported were undoubtedly drowned last night at Hampton Roads. The uniform caps of Midshipmen Stevenson and Finch have been picked up about 100 fathoms.

The certificates were promptly sent. The message from Admiral Evans saying that the Minnesota launch had probably been run down by a steamship, confirmed the report that existed in the Department. Officers here have contended from the first that